APPENDIX.

Summaries of doings of certain agitators in England.

SURENDRA NATH BANERJEA.

Surendra Nath Banerjea left Calcutta for Bombay *en route* to England on May 13th. He arrived in London early in June and was at first chiefly engaged in the business of the Imperial Press Conference which he went to England to attend.

Throughout his visit he was everywhere received with great cordiality and was greatly praised on account of the fluency of his oratory and the apparent reasonableness of his political demands. He was frequently referred to in English newspapers as 'The Honourable.'

On June 25th he was entertained by the Indians in London to dinner at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Nearly 500 prominent Indian enthusiasts and English sympathisers, including many members of Parliament were present. The chair was occupied by J. M. Parikh. In the course of his speech Surendra Nath said Lord Morley's scheme of reform did not give Indians the power of the purse. "If the economic condition of India is to be raised, if the poverty of the people is to be banished, then the financial control of India must be placed in Indian hands." He added that the partition of Bengal was their greatest grievance and the root cause of the prevailing discontent.

On June 29th he was entertained at breakfast by Sir William Wedderburn; among those present were Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Sir Charles Schwann, M.P., Sir Henry Cotton, M.P., Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. A. O. Hume of Congress fame. Surendra Nath again spoke against the partition and conveyed the impression that house searches and what he called domiciliary visits were a regular feature of the Indian administration; on this point he said "If an Englishman's house is his castle, an Indian's home is his temple." Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was one of the speakers and in the course of his remarks he declared that no country on the face of the earth could be benefitted more by peaceful agitation than could India. No government could ever justify deportation without trial.

After the Dhingra murder Surendra Nath lost no time in convening a meeting of Indian residents in London to express condemnation of the outrage; in private he is said to have given expression to less orthodox and constitutional views.

On July 13th at Caxton Hall a public meeting was held under the auspices of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, to hear an address from Surendra Nath Banerjea on the Indian situation. Sir Charles Dilke presided, and there was a large attendance.

In the course of his speech Surendra Nath said "for the unrest the Government was largely responsible. The Government had given them high education, liberty of the Press, local self-government, and expanded councils, containing the germs of representative institutions. Could they say to the people whom they had so liberally educated and whom they had so plentifully supplied with the environments for stimulating public life, "Thus far shalt thou come and no further." Lord Morley's scheme of reform had somewhat eased the situation. They were not fully satisfied but they took the scheme as a beginning full of possibilities. But in Bengal there was a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand which, in his opinion, darkened the fair prospect opened up by Lord Morley's scheme. Lord Morley had said he would be no party to a reversal of the partition. He earnestly hoped that His Lordship was not precluded from considering proposals, not for the reversal but for the modification of the partition, for if any one was to tell him there was no hope of modification, he would tell them there was no hope for the conciliation of Bengal. In his judgment the partition was the root cause of the present discontent. Even sentimental grievances were felt, and they were specially important in the case of Oriental nations. But the partition was much more than a sentimental grievance; there were involved in it practical considerations of the greatest moment."

He had already visited Manchester and spoken at a public meeting where he was well received, and on July 16th he paid the city a second visit and addressed a meeting in the Lecture Hall of the Manchester Athenæum. There was a large audience which included a good many Indian residents in Manchester. Mr. G. F. Burditt was in the chair. The only novelties in Surendra Nath's speech were the allegation that India was the cradle of self-government, the home of the democratic sentiment which was embodied in representative institutions, and the following remarkable statement as to one of the advantages which would

follow from self-government: "If the people themselves had effective control of sanitation something could be done to prevent the appalling mortality from preventable causes, which the Government had failed to do anything to check."

On July 19th Sir Henry Cotton, M.P. presided over a meeting held at the New Reform Club to discuss "The political position in India." Surendra Nath Banerjea was the chief speaker. He said the policy of repression in Bengal had been rendered necessary by the partition of Bengal. House searches, domiciliary visits by the police, repression of public societies, and deportations without trial were the main features. It was upon the secret reports of a corrupt police that the sanctity of their homes was liable to be violated, and that nine Bengali gentlemen were arrested and sent away from the bosom of their family without any charge being made against them. As to the reform scheme they, the great Constitutional Party in India, had accepted it as a beginning, which, in the process of evolution, would give them a really effective measure of self-government which was the goal of their aspirations—self-government within and not outside the British Empire. They wanted to be admitted to that great confederacy of States acknowledging England as their august mother. Local self-government had been a great success. Wherever, among Oriental nations parliamentary institutions had been granted they had benefitted Government and people alike. Japan was their example. Turkey had demonstrated her fitness; China was waiting for the consciousness of her immense potentialities, and Persia had raised upon the ruins of a despotic government a constitutional government. They in India had felt the full impact of the great wave which had swept through Asia.

Surendra Nath Banerjea left England to return to India on July 22nd.

A group taken on the 25th April 1909 at the India House, Highgate, London.

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No.	Name.	Father's name.	District or Town.
1	Asutosh Mitra	....	....
2	M. P. Triumala Chari	M. P. Narasunha Iyengar ..	Madras.
3	Harnam Singh	Sardar Aya Singh	Amritsar.
4	Haidar Raza	Ahmad Raza of Muzaffarnagar District (U. P.).	Delhi.
5	Tillastanam Sesha Sundara Rajan.	....	Tanjore.
6	Gopal	....	Surat.
7	Varaganeri Venkatesa Subramania Aiyar.	Venkatesa Aiyar	Trichinopoly.
8	Gyan Chand Varma	....	Jodhpur.
9	Vinayak Damodhar Savarkar ..	Damodhar Savarkar	Nasik.
10	Naranjan Pal	Bepin Chandra Pal ..	Sylhet (E. B. and A.).
11	Rafik Mahomed Khan ..	Khan Bahadur Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan.	Nabha.
12	Govind Amin	Javerbhai	Kaira (Bo. Presy.)